

Transport Properties of Granular Metals

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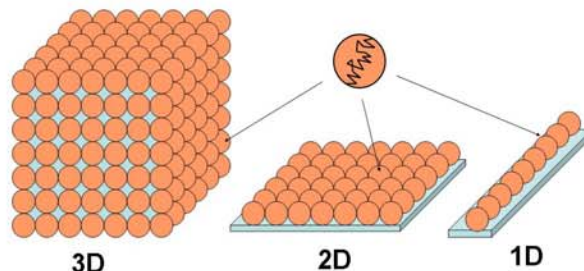
Motivation:

Creation of new artificial materials with programmable electronic properties.

Open questions:

1. Understand the role of morphology on Metal - Insulator transition.
2. Explain hopping and logarithmic temperature dependences of granular insulators and metals.

Granular metals/insulators in different dimensions



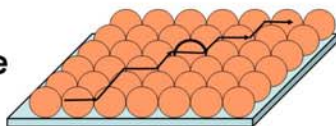
Granular Metals characterized by two conductance's :

g_0 - grain conductance

g_T - tunneling conductance

$g_0 > g_T$ - **granular limit**

$g_0 \approx g_T$ - **homogeneous limit**



Different transport regimes:

Weak coupling
between grains

$$g_T < g_c$$

Strong coupling
between grains

$$g_T > g_c$$

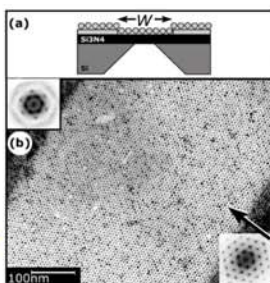
g_c - **critical conductance**

INSULATOR g_c METAL g_T
Metal - Insulator transition

Localized electrons : $g_T < g_c$

Problem of hopping transport
In granular arrays is two fold:

1. origin of finite density of states near Fermi energy
2. mechanism of electron tunneling over long distances through array of grains



$$\sigma = \sigma_0 \exp \left(- (T_0/T)^\beta \right)$$

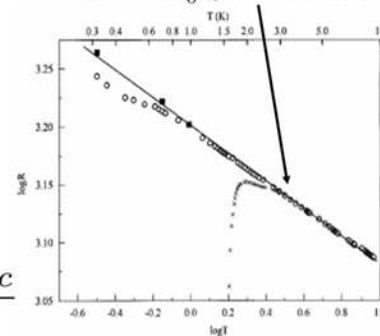
Delocalized electrons : $g_T > g_c$

At relatively high
temperatures

**logarithmic
temperature
dependence
In all dimensions !**

$$\frac{\delta \sigma}{\sigma_0} \sim \frac{1}{g_T} \ln \frac{g_T E_c}{T}$$

$$R = R_0 (1 + \alpha \ln T)$$



Future directions:

1. Study of *one-dimensional* granular arrays, full description of transport in quantum wires
2. Investigation of *hybrid* nanocrystals made of superconductor/ferromagnet components
3. Synthesis of novel superconducting nanocrystals in the 5-10nm size range

Phys Rev Lett 91, 246801 (2003) ; Phys Rev Lett 95, 076806 (2005)